	Williams	Van der Donck	Lindeström	Zeisberger	Heckewelder	Johnston	Pipe	Chipps	J. W.	W. T.	E. R.	W. L.
595												
585												
584						+	+	+	+	+	*+	*+
158						15-					16-	20-
848					20+	25		20	25	25	17+	22
848		+				+	.	.	+	+	+	+
513		(−)	+	+		+	+	+	−	+	+	*+
158			+	+		+	+	+		+	+	+
363			−			+	+	+		.	.	+
854			+			+	.	+		.	.	+
816						+	+	+		.	.	+
858						+	+	+		.	.	+
	(−)	−				−	−	−	+	−	−	−
	+	+				+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	+			−		−	+	−	+	+	−	+
						o	+	−	o	+	o	+
	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	−			+	+	s	+	+	+	+	+	+
				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				−	−	−	−	*(+)	−	−	*−	−
	(+)	+	−	s	+	−	−	−	+	−	+	+
	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
		+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	(+)	+		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	−
	(+)			+	+	•	+	•	−	−	−	−
						•	−	•	•	−	−	−
	−	−		−		−	−	−		−	−	−
		+		+		+	+	+			+	+

+ = element present
− = element denied
(+) or (−) = source ambiguous
* = informant could not or would not say
s = some, sometimes, or several
† or ° = see Ethnographic Notes, pp. 79-137 for additional information

Birth and its incidents—Continued

113. Parents exercise any control over mature children
114. Age children are expected to maintain themselves
115. Child given daily bath †
116. Cradle used
117. Consists of board
118. with cushion
119. with hoop over head
120. hoop decorated
121. Cradle put in hammock
122. Boys and girls treated with equal care and affection
123. Any difference in treatment of legitimate and illegitimate
124. Mother takes care of illegitimate
125. Father not compelled to contribute but may do so
126. Birth of twins frequent
127. Number of instances of triplets
128. Are parental feelings strong
129. Are filial feelings strong
130. Do they (128 and 129) continue through life

Marriage and its incidents

131. Courtship
132. Marriage arranged by parents
133. Consent of either party asked
134. Any ceremony of marriage †
135. Presents for bride
136. Presents for family of bride
137. Presents exchanged
138. Time served by boy
139. Polygamy common †
140. Only rich or chiefs have more than one

9: Kinietz E-4, 5 (1938) 1946
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784 825 JOHN JOHNSTON—Their principal reason is that the snake is such a malicious and spiteful animal that if they should kill them the rest would know it and would bite them.

CAPTAIN CHIPPS—They sometimes avoid killing snakes, on a march, because they say, "that if they kill one, the rest will be madder."

J. W.—Snakes were not killed unless necessary—"don't kill for nothing." Besides could tell good from bad snakes.

E. R. said that there were no rules against the killing of snakes and that he feared no retribution.

BIRTH AND ITS INCIDENTS

89. Naming of child

553 [796] CAPTAIN PIPE—Children are named at one of the grand worshiping councils, and as opportunities do not occur regularly, there is no particular age at which they are formerly [*sic.* formally?] named. (Children at times do not receive their names until they are quite large, at others while they are infants.) The child when about to be named is taken to the assembly and there presented to one of the old men (who is an orator and) of the same tribe with the father, together with a fathom of wampum for his services. This old man taking the child by the hand, rises and proclaims aloud his name, requesting all who hear him to [776] recollect. He then proffers a short prayer to the Great spirit in supplication for his blessing on the child during life; after which it is returned to its parents.

[846] CAPTAIN CHIPPS—There are no christenings—or ceremonies at the birth of their children. After the birth, a year or two, ●851 sometimes less, the child is taken into council, and named. The 553 father names and the preacher announces the name to the assembly in a speech of some length—in which, he congratulates the parents of the child—hopes the child may become a good boy and "prays to God" to make him a good man, a good hunter and a good warrior.

J. W.—Has never seen or heard of naming in Big House. Parents take child to grandparents, either side. They give him

9: Kinietz E-4, 5 (1938) 1946
NM7 Delaware NM7

name by the month in which he was born. Three or four days after birth, not over five months. They set a day on which relatives and friends bring things, grub, give it to baby—glad there are new folks, kin to us, who have come to live with us. Then every birthday give big feast. 851 553 [858]

E. R. and W. L. said names might be given immediately after birth or not until several days had passed.

90. Particular age of naming child

LINDESTRÖM says when they become large enough to shoot a gun.

91. Descriptive names

J. W.—Names in keeping with month of birth. 553
W. L.—Animal names are used but not exclusively.

93. Names from dreams

E. R.—All names come from dreams. Child might go several days without a name. Chaff each other in the family about not being able to give a newborn child a name. Finally one of the parents or grandparents, going to bed with this on his mind so much, would awake with a dream of a name. 553 787

JOHN JOHNSTON—It is generally from dreams dreamt by the parent or some relation, relative to the agility or faculty of some animal, which they say, appears to them and tells a pretty story.

97 and 98. Individual has more than one name; changed later in life

JOHN JOHNSTON—They have [more than one name] sometimes but the second one is one of their own choosing when they arise to years of discretion. 553

CAPTAIN PIPE—Although they never have more than one name at a time it is not uncommon for them when grown up, to change their name, in which case the same ceremonies at the grand council take place. This subsequent naming (it sometimes goes as far as a third) is sometime because the original appellation,